definitive determination as to the meaning and scope of the state rule of law and the federal question is inherent in the case, the state court decision inherently involves a determination of the Federal question issues.)

Petitioners vigorously and extensively pressed their arguments in both the Court of Appeals and in their petitions to the Supreme Court of Minnesota that under relevant Federal Supreme Court and appeals court decisions involving the First and the Fourteenth Amendments respondents did not have standing to claim the privilege, were not exercising the fundamental right that would compete with denial of adjudication to the petitioners and were being granted a privilege which petitioners, standing alone and unaided by an attorney could not claim; that is, the unqualified right to maliciously defame them while soliciting others to pay them to investigate the truth and possibly to commence litigation.

Minnesota has consistently interpreted its Constitutional requirement of due process as applied to the question of access to the adjudicatory forum by reference to the United States Constitution, Amendment XIV as interpreted by this Court and should not have been misled by the use of the terms "due process," "equal protection," "access to the courts," or other terms inherent in the Constitutional process without specific reference to each Amendment under which these arise. Omdahl v Hadler, 459 N.W.2d 355, 360-361 (Minn. App. 1990); Holte v State, 467 NW2d 346, 349-350(Minn. App. 1991); See also Alton v Wabedo Twp., 524 NW2d 278, 280 (App. 1994).

The writ of certiorari should be granted for the reasons given.

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APPENDIX

STATUTES CITED:

28 USCS s 2106. Determination

The Supreme Court or any other court of appellate jurisdiction may affirm, modify, vacate, set aside or reverse any judgment, decree, or order of a court lawfully brought before it for review, and may remand the cause and direct the entry of such appropriate judgment, decree, or order, or require such further proceedings to be had as may be just under the circumstances.

Rule 103.04. Scope of Review

The appellate courts may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment or order appealed from or take any other action as the interest of justice may require.

On appeal from or review of an order the appellate courts may review any order affecting the order from which the appeal is taken and on appeal from a judgment may review any order involving the merits or affecting the judgment. They may review any other matter as the interest of justice may require.